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*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 31...	126	28	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	1	
Hiogo Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	1	
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	1	
Nagano Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	1	
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	8	
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	3	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...			Smallpox endemic.
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz.....	Jan. 10.....			Do.
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 28...		3	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 29...		3	
Monterey.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...		3	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4...	9	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 2...		3	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 14...	23	13	
Odessa.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 21...	6	2	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	7	1	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 23...		42	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 1...		2	

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 18, 1899.]

**BELGIUM.**—By order of the minister of agriculture and public works dated December 30, 1898, the measures prescribed in articles 1 and 4 of the royal ordinance of April 5, 1897, in regard to measures for preventing the introduction of plague from India are put in force against arrivals from Persia, and from localities in China and the island of Formosa lying south of the thirtieth parallel. All such arrivals shall be treated at the quarantine stations of the Scheldt and Ostend, also at Selzaete according to the regulations laid down in the Venice convention. Articles described in article 1 of the ordinance of April 5, 1897, arriving from a plague suspected port of the Indian Ocean, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by the Belgian consul at the port of departure.

**JAPAN.**—The quarantine order against arrivals from the island of Formosa is declared out of force in consequence of the extinction of the plague epidemic on that island. The police order of the royal German consulate at Yokohama dated June 20, 1898, and applying to vessels arriving from Formosa is also declared out of force from December 6, 1898.

**BRAZIL.**

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro—Serum treatment of yellow fever by Sanarelli.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended December 23. There were 315 deaths from all causes, an

increase of 21 as compared with the foregoing week ; 14 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2 ; 4 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1 ; 7 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 5 ; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, none before ; 2 deaths from measles, an increase of 1 ; 2 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1 ; 44 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 11. \* \* \*

*Information.*—In my report of March 16, 1898 (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XIII, No. 15), I mentioned the experiments and results which Sanarelli obtained by application of his bactericide serum. That information was incomplete, although it was made public in a discourse of the said investigator. Since this serum treatment of the yellow fever, based on a theory whose scientific value can not be disputed, is of the highest practical and scientific importance, I may be permitted to return to this subject now. I have before me the report which the sanitary inspectors, Drs. Clemente, Ferreira, and Vicira de Mello, who accompanied Professor Sanarelli to Sao Carlos de Pinhal as official deputies, have presented to the director of the sanitary service and which has been published in a medical journal at Sao Paulo.

Of this report I give the following extract: Number of patients treated by the serum, 30 ; of these there were in the first stage of the disease, 26 ; in advanced stage, 3 ; decidedly oliguric, 1 ; total, 30. Of these 30 patients, were cured, 20 ; died, 10 ; of those who died, there received treatment in the first stage of the disease, 8 ; in advanced stage of the disease, 2 ; of those who were cured there received treatment in the first stage, 18 ; in the third stage, 2.

The total percentage of mortality was 33 per cent, but it is necessary to remark that the epidemic, which made its appearance this year in Sao Carlos, has been noted for its extraordinary violence.

We must classify in two series the cases submitted to the serotherapeutic treatment: (1) Those on whom was applied small moderate doses of the therapeutic agent, either subcutaneously or intravenously ; (2) those who received from the beginning large doses, the first application being 60, 80, 100, 120 c.c. The second series, we must divide in two classes: (a) That of the patients who received intensive treatment from serum A and E ; (b) the patients on whom were used injections of serum F. In the first series the dose produced little effect on the organism, being only observable when the intravenous treatment was used.

In the second series the reactionary phenomena were clearly defined, vehement, and even formidable in some of the patients on whom was employed the intensive method. Then at the end of five or ten minutes after the injections there appeared hyperæmia in the face in a violent form, as well as in the conjunctivæ and in the upper parts of the thorax. In the skin was observed an increase of the circulation of the blood ; urticaria, more or less prominent, frequently made its appearance. The pulse became stronger, fuller, and less rapid, especially always after the intravenous injection. At the same time the patients displayed an uncomfortable feeling of heat and swelling in the face, head, and whole body. This was followed by a more or less pertinacious cough, and in some cases chills, hyperthermia, and vomits. The temperature never failed to rise after the injections, even under the influence of small doses. In some cases there seemed to be a certain action of the serum on the uropoetic functions, there being free diuresis and even real polyuria. These are the physiological effects of the serum.

Of the therapeutic action we must still take in consideration the cases in which small doses were used and those in which the intensive method was employed. In the former, when the result was favorable, it was

observed that either the temperature after its rise, caused by the application of the serum, fell without rising again or that the subsequent elevations were insignificant and transient, or that the decline in general less prominent, which followed the reactionary rises of temperature, was ephemeral, the temperature again rising and passing during several days through greater or less irregular fluctuations, up to the period of normal state. At the same time the phenomena of the first stage showed the parallel attenuation and disappeared without the appearance of any accident. In rare cases there were phenomena of hemorrhages or ataxia, and, beyond, in some cases black vomit and a slight delirium, no other symptom was observed.

In the patients submitted to strong doses there seemed to be a more rapid decline in the principal symptoms and somewhat shorter evolution of the disease, and what is more important, the hemorrhagic accidents were exceptional, there being consequently no depressing phase of the affection.

In both instances the albuminuria did not seem to be visibly influenced by the serum, and in some of the patients this phenomenon, which failed to appear at the time of the first application, was displayed immediately afterwards with more or less prominence and lasted for a greater or less time without any visible difference from what is habitually observed.

In the cases which terminated with death, in both series the temperature, as a general rule, after reactionary elevations either did not decline at all or declined ephemerally, to rise again and to remain tenaciously at a high state in spite of repeated injections. At the end of three or four days of high temperature there was a decline, which was shortly followed by hemorrhagic and ataxic accidents, and a rapid and considerable decrease of the diuresis, which, however, never reached the point of complete cessation. In some patients, after a long reactionary period or even in the midst thereof, there appeared great complication in the brain and death promptly followed.

In cases treated with the serum, complete anuria was never observed, although it was common in other cases of this epidemic.

As to the patients, who in default of serum A and E, resorted to serum F, the results obtained were nugatory and the disease passed through all the stages without receiving the slightest favorable modification from this substance.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: December 28, bark *Sunbeam*, Norwegian, for Mobile, and steamship *Straits of Menai*, British, for Galveston. December 31 ship *Constance*, Norwegian, for Sapelo Island; bark *Saturnus*, German, for New Orleans; steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; ship *Harvest Queen*, British, for Mobile, and steamship *Biela*, British, for New York. January 2, bark *Margaret Mitchell*, British, for Brunswick, and barkentine *Priscilla*, American, for Baltimore. January 4, barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG.

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.